What are the Dangers of Residential Trash Burning?

chlorine, plastics, toxic metals and a variety of synthetic materials that can produce toxins when burned, especially at low temperatures and low oxygen levels typically present in burn barrels.

Dioxin and other highly toxic chemicals are released into the air when trash is burned outdoors.

Smoke and toxic emissions from burning residential trash stay close to the ground, affecting your family and neighbors, especially children.

Burning trash at home can create a fire hazard and a health risk.



Burning a week's worth of trash from a single home in an open barrel can put as much of some toxic chemicals (such as dioxin and furans) in the air as a well-controlled municipal incinerator burning the trash from thousands of homes!

Source: US EPA Report on Barrel Burning, January, 2000

State Law Prohibits RESIDENTIAL TRASH BURNING

Effective January 1, 2003

What Materials CAN Be Burned Outside?

(only with a permit from your local fire warden)

- Clean untreated wood
- Leaves and brush less than 5 inches in diameter
- · Campfire wood or charcoal
- On-premises burning for frost prevention, agricultural, forestry, or wildlife habitat improvement
- Untreated wood from the construction or demolition of a building

Penalties for burning without a permit are punishable by fines of up to \$2,000 or one year imprisonment, or both. The N.H. Department of Resources and Economic Development has enforcement authority under RSA 227-L.

What Materials CANNOT Be Burned Outside?

- Household trash
- · Packaging materials
- · Coated or laminated papers
- Painted or treated wood
- · Coated or treated cardboard
- · Animal, vegetable, and kitchen waste
- Plastics
- Rubber
- Oily rags

Penalties for illegal burning of trash may include a warning, with an explanation of the ban; fines of up to \$100 for the first offense; and fines of up to \$250 for subsequent offenses. The N.H. Dept. of Environmental Services has enforcement authority under RSA 125-N.

How Should I Dispose of My Household Trash?

ew Hampshire communities are required to provide access to solid waste management facilities for their residents. Some towns provide curbside pickup, and many have transfer stations and recycling facilities. Here are some suggestions for proper waste management:

educe your household's waste. In particular, throw out less, and avoid purchasing groceries and other products packaged in plastic. Plastic contains both carbon and chlorine, which form dioxin when burned.

Reuse as many items as possible, such as food containers.

ecycle glass, plastic, newsprint, aluminum, used motor oil, and other recyclable materials whenever possible.

ompost organic material such as leaves, grass clippings and vegetable scraps. Compost makes excellent mulch and natural fertilizer for gardens.

Take your household hazardous waste like cleaners and oil paints to a local household hazardous waste collection site.

Before you burn...Call your town office to find out more about recycling opportunities, proper trash disposal, and obtaining a fire permit.



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

For more information on proper solid waste management or residential trash burning in New Hampshire, contact the Department of Environmental Services at:

(800) 498-6868

For info on trash burning and air pollution regulations

Air Resources Division

(603) 271-6847

For info on recycling/trash disposal Planning & Community Assistance Section

(603) 271-2047

For info on household hazardous waste disposal
Household Hazardous Waste Section

N.H. Department of Environmental Services 6 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95 Concord, NH 03302-0095 (603) 271-3503 www.des.state.nh.us

Think Before You Burn!

Residential trash burning releases toxic air pollutants that put you, your children, and your neighbors at risk.

Protect Your Health
Protect Our Future
Be a Good Neighbor



Printed on 100% Recycled, Process Chlorine-Free Paper

State Law Prohibits

Residential Trash Burning

RSA 125-N

A Public Health Risk



What Every Homeowner Should Know

